

Erasmus+ International credit mobility for students and staff

What are the EU's priorities?

From 2015, Erasmus+ funds Erasmus-like student and staff mobility to and from Partner Countries outside Europe. This note is intended to help Higher Education Institutions in "Programme Countries"¹, who will apply for funding, to tailor their applications taking into account the EU's priorities and the available budgets.

Mobility can be both incoming to Europe and outgoing from Europe and the funding for this comes from the EU's budget for external cooperation, which means that this action has to follow the EU's external priorities.

The different regions of the world are grouped into a series of ring-fenced budget envelopes, which are detailed in Annex 1, as follows:

1. **EU's neighbourhood regions:**
 - Southern Mediterranean countries
 - Eastern partnership countries
 - Russian Federation
2. **Western Balkans**
3. **Development cooperation regions:**
 - Asia,
 - Latin America
 - Central Asia;
 - South Africa
4. **Industrialised countries**
 - Industrialised Asia
 - North America
5. **African, Caribbean and Pacific countries**

For each region, the EU has set a number of targets which will need to be achieved at European level during the 7-year period of the Erasmus+ programme:

- ✓ In Asia and Latin America, at least 25% of the available budget should go to projects with the least developed countries in the region;
- ✓ no more than 30% of the budget available for Asia should go to projects with China and India combined;
- ✓ and no more than 35 % of the budget available for Latin America to Brazil and Mexico combined.

¹ The Programme Countries are the EU28, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Turkey.

These targets have to be reached at the level of the EU and by 2020, not by individual higher education institutions and not year on year. However, in order to attain these targets, higher education institutions are strongly encouraged to work with partners in the poorest and least developed Partner Countries in addition to the large emerging economies.

In addition, a few more rules apply:

- ✓ Outgoing mobility of short-cycle, first, or second cycle European students to Developing Asia, Central Asia, Latin America, South Africa or African, Caribbean or Pacific countries **cannot be funded** by the EU's external cooperation budget. Outgoing mobility from Europe can therefore only be for doctoral candidates or staff. There will however be a few exceptions for students and staff from certain European countries. Please check your National Agency's website.
- ✓ Higher education institutions are free to apply for 100% staff mobility or 100% student mobility or anything in between.
- ✓ In the smaller European countries, where budgets for mobility are limited, there might be specific limitations. Higher education institutions are therefore encouraged to check the website of their National Agency to find out if any additional limitations apply.

ERASMUS+ Partner Countries for International Credit Mobility in 2016

European Neighbourhood Instrument

ENI Eastern Partnership	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Territory of Ukraine as recognised by international law
ENI South-Mediterranean	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia
ENI Russian Federation	Territory of Russia as recognised by international law

Instrument for Pre-Accession

IPA Western Balkans	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia
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Development Co-operation Instrument

DCI Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam
DCI Central Asia	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
DCI Latin America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
DCI South Africa	South Africa

Partnership Instrument

PI Industrialised Americas	Canada, United States of America
PI Industrialised Asia	Australia, Brunei, Hong Kong, Japan, (Republic of) Korea, Macao, New Zealand, Singapore, Taiwan

European Development Fund

EDF African, Caribbean and Pacific states	Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Congo - Democratic Republic of the, Cook Islands, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia-Federated States of, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent And The Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Timor Leste -Democratic Republic of, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
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RULES LINKED TO HEADING 4 BUDGETS IN 2016 CALL FOR ERASMUS+ INTERNATIONAL CREDIT MOBILITY

Budget Envelope	Rule	Responsibility EC	Responsibility NA	Responsibility HEI
ENI Eastern Partnership	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A
ENI South-Med				
Russian Federation	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A
DCI Asia	No outgoing short, 1 st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget	Yes	Yes Ineligible flows identified & rejected in evaluation	Yes HEIs to check with their NA whether intra-EU funds have been made available to compensate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at least 25% for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Bhutan & Myanmar – maximum 30% for India & China combined 	Yes rule to be respected over each 3-year planning period	No but NAs to aim for widest possible geographic balance	No but HEIs to aim for widest possible geographic balance
DCI Latin America	No outgoing short, 1 st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget	Yes	Yes ineligible flows identified & rejected in evaluation	Yes check with NA whether intra-EU funds have been made available to compensate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at least 25% for Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras & Paraguay) – maximum 35% for Brazil & Mexico combined 	Yes rule to be respected over each 3-year planning period	No but NAs to aim for widest possible geographic balance	No but HEIs to aim for widest possible geographic balance
DCI Central Asia	No outgoing short, 1 st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget	Yes	Yes ineligible flows identified & rejected in evaluation	Yes check with NA whether intra-EU funds have been made available to compensate

Budget Envelope	Rule	Responsibility EC	Responsibility NA	Responsibility HEI
DCI South Africa	No outgoing short, 1 st or second cycle mobility from DCI budget	Yes	Yes ineligible flows identified & rejected in evaluation	Yes check with NA whether intra-EU funds have been made available to

				compensate
EDF ACP countries	No outgoing short, 1 st or second cycle mobility from EDF budget	Yes	Yes ineligible flows identified & rejected in evaluation	Yes check with NA whether intra-EU funds have been made available to compensate
IPA Western Balkans	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A
PI Industrialised Americas	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A
PI Industrialised Asia	No rule for incoming vs outgoing mobility	N/A	N/A	N/A

In addition to the rules listed in the table, **geographical balance is a general rule for all multi-country envelopes** which will be enforced at Commission level and for which NAs will have the possibility to take corrective measures during the evaluation process in order to spread the available budgets as widely as possible. If geographical balance is not achieved at the level of the 33 Programme Countries, the Commission will be forced to withdraw the most popular countries in future calls.



Valsts izglītības attīstības aģentūra



Erasmus+

**Sekundārie projektu atlasē kritēriji Erasmus+ programmas
Starptautiskās studentu un personāla mobilitātes (starp programmas un partnervalstīm)
aktivitātes 2016.gada pieteikumu konkursā**

Budžeta aploksne	Studentu mobilitāte	Personāla mobilitāte (docēšana un apmācība)
DCI Centrālāzija	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Izbraucošās mobilitātes ilgums līdz 6 mēnešiem• Iebraucošās mobilitātes ilgums līdz 6 mēnešiem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Izbraucošās mobilitātes ilgums līdz 12 dienām (neskaitot ceļa dienas)
DCI Dienvidāfrika	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Izbraucošās mobilitātes ilgums līdz 6 mēnešiem• Iebraucošās mobilitātes ilgums līdz 6 mēnešiem• Iebraucošā mobilitāte sākot ar 2. studiju ciklu (maģistrantūra)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Izbraucošās mobilitātes ilgums līdz 12 dienām (neskaitot ceļa dienas)
PI Industrializētās Amerikas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Izbraucošās mobilitātes ilgums līdz 6 mēnešiem• Iebraucošās mobilitātes ilgums līdz 6 mēnešiem• Izbraucošā mobilitāte sākot ar 3. studiju ciklu (doktorantūra)• Iebraucošā mobilitāte sākot ar 2. studiju ciklu (maģistrantūra)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Izbraucošās mobilitātes ilgums līdz 12 dienām (neskaitot ceļa dienas)